The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative, and political fields, as well as other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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A. F. OF L. MAKES RINGING DEFENSE OF STRIKING RAILROAD SHOP EMPLOYES

Washington, July 22.—Speaking for and in the name of the American Federation of Labor, the executive council of the federation has adopted a proclamation of facts in connection with the railroad shop men's strike which sets forth the important truths of that nation-wide movement.

The proclamation has been forwarded to every affiliate of the A. F. of L., and says, in part:

"The workers engaged in the present struggle are in no sense engaged in a conflict against the government of the United States and we denounce most vigorously the efforts that have been made to make it appear as if the government is being attacked.

"The workers have ceased work because the railroad labor board has made an award in response to a plea by the railroads putting into effect terms and conditions of employment sought by the railroads and which the workers are unable to accept.

"The struggle of present can be ended at any moment through joint negotiation between the railroad managements and the workers and the withdrawal by the railroads from adopting this course at any time. The transportation act specifically provides that both parties to any industrial dispute may come together for the purpose of reaching an agreement without giving the slightest consideration to the railroad labor board or any of its decisions affecting conditions of work and wages for service performed.

"The conduct of railroad managements is the result of Wall street control of the railroads. The great majority of railroad executives would long since have come to an amicable agreement with the workers were it not for the fact that the selection of railroad executives is absolutely dominated by a small minority representing the allied financial interests of Wall street. It is a fact that more than 100 railroad directorships are controlled by a group of about 25 of the most powerful financial magnates in Wall street and that this same concentrated power is likewise written into practically every industrial field in the country. Boards of directors of various New York banks control 250 directorships of 93 class 1 railroads.

"The decision at this time to reduce the wages of the workers is an effort to take from their pockets the enormous sums hitherto provided by the government to cover the losses of railroad waste, extravagance and high financing."

The proclamation says that 92 railroads in 104 cases have ignored awards by the railroad labor board and that "in none of these cases has there been the slightest effort on the part of the government to coerce railroad managements into acceptance of displeasing awards."

It is also stated that the railroad labor board's "attempt to sanctify and purify strikebreakers and strikebreaking can be construed as nothing less than an effort on the part of the government to assist the railroads and their Wall street owners."

"We condemn the presidential proclamation, issued on July 11, as of the same character and we call attention to the fact that the proclamation is directed against a single phase of railroad violation of the labor board's awards, placing emphasis upon the stoppage of work by the workers, sought to create the impression that the workers were acting unlawfully and called for action everywhere to curb this alleged unlawful conduct of the workers, but called for no action to railroad managements.

"We call attention to the abject failure of the railroad labor board and to every other court or tribunal established by law to make strikes either unlawful or impossible, and we call attention to the position which labor has maintained from the outset, to the effect that these courts and tribunals are unconstitutional that they destroy the peaceful and constructive processes of negotiation and joint agreement, and that they lead only to disturbance of industry, replacing negotiation with litigation.

"We call upon the working people everywhere and upon all Americans who love justice to sustain the cause of the railroad workers who have ceased work as their only remaining method of protest against an injustice which must rank as one of the most reprehensible which any American industrial or political institution has ever sought to impose.

"No workman, whether a member of a union or not, will, if he is possessed of true American manhood, engage in any work forthwith done by men now on strike.

"The cause for which the workers are contending is worthy of every just and proper effort that can be put forth in its behalf.

"Let there be no mistake. This is a strike against 'the Wall street interests and their hirelings, the makers who control the railroads of the land, and not against the United States government. The railroad labor board is not a judicial, executive or legislative branch of the government. It is purely an advisory and recommendatory body and the public has had no choice in the selection of its personnel, nor has the public any control over any of its members."

PRESIDENT TALKS OF "FREE MEN" IN URGING COAL STRIKE BROKEN

Washington, July 22.—In urging governors of coal-producing states to join with him in breaking the strike of coal miners, the president said:

"Your state, governors, and the federal government are jointly responsible for maintaining conditions UNDER WHICH FREE MEN WILLING TO WORK, MAY WORK IN SAFETY."

This claim's alliance sentiment that trade unionists are not free men is in line with the recent attempt of the railroad labor board to purify strikebreakers. President Gompers made this comment on the president's invitation to aid him in breaking the coal miners' strike:

"Let it not be forgotten that the strike was caused by the wanton disregard of their contracts by the mine owners. They treated their pledge to the miners as a scrap of paper. They refused to confer with the miners. They sought to treat the miners as serfs and the miners refused to accept such treatment. They opposed mining coal.

"The miners who are on strike are not going to dig coal until the strike is ended. The non-union miners are and have been at work and their number daily has increased materially. The army may go to the mining districts, but the army is not composed of coal miners. The fact is that there is no one to mine coal until the coal miners go to work and the coal mine owners agree with them on terms and conditions of employment.

President Gompers declared that the country is drifting toward a state of irresponsibility in dealing with both the coal and railroad strikes.

"When a half million men are aggrieved," he said, "it is a poor time, indeed, for the roll of drums, the rattle of sabers and the pounding of the mailed fist."

JUDICIARY IS FREE FROM EVERY CHECK

Cincinnati, July 22.—John P. Frey, editor International Molders' Journal, stamps as "tommy rot" much press comment on the action of the Cincinnati convention of the A. F. of L. on the courts' usurpation of authority.

"In their efforts to convince the thoughtless that the purpose of the federation is to destroy the constitutionally authorized power of the courts, they call attention to the well-known fact that the framers of the federal constitution had in mind establishing necessary checks upon the three branches of government, the legislative, executive and judicial," says Editor Frey.

"Calling attention to these necessary checks, they point out that the executive is a check upon the legislative branch; that the judicial is a check upon the legislative and the executive, and that the legislative is a check upon the executive branch.

"But they carefully avoid calling attention to the fact that following their line of logic, as well as their statement of fact, they provide for no check whatsoever upon the judicial branch.

"It is the nub of the question. This is the principle at issue. Since the United States supreme court has usurped the power to declare legislation unconstitutional the other two branches of the government cannot have any check upon it.

"What the American trade union movement has determined to do, complain is an equalization of these checks, as they were intended to be by the framers of the constitution, and establishing once and for all the fact, as well as the doctrine, that the supreme court of labor is the final voice in legislation, if self-government is to be a fact instead of an abstract theory.

"Checks upon the three departments of government are necessary and they are as necessary upon the judicial branch as upon the other two."

COAL OWNERS RETREAT.

Charleston, W. Va., July 22.—In quashing Mingo county murder indictments against officers of the miners' union, coal owners acknowledge that they have failed in their policy of "railroading" trade unionists to jail.

The accused unionists are Frank Keeney, president; Fred Mooney, secretary; C. H. Workman, board member, and A. D. Layndler, organizer—all officers of district No. 17, United Mine Workers. They were charged, with the murder of a mine guard in Mingo county, who was killed in May, 1920, at which time the four trade unionists were in Huntington, Cabell county, attending the annual session of the West Virginia state federation of labor.

COURT CHECKS EVICTIONS.

Petersburg, Pa., July 22.—The circuit court has checked evictions of striking coal miners from company houses of the Davis coal company.

This corporation has been issuing orders to tenants to "get out" immediately, with the result that families have been forced to live in barns, garages and tents. This form of eviction was upheld by a justice of the peace, but the circuit court rules that the law must be complied with and 30-days' notice given to tenants.

NO DEATHS IN AIR MAIL.

Washington, July 22.—During the 23 months of air mail service, which has just ended, there was not a single fatality and 92.5 per cent of the scheduled trips were completed. The service is from New York to San Francisco. The trips covered 1,756,000 miles through every kind of weather, summer, fall, winter and spring, over rocky mountains, deserts and forests.

LESS UNEMPLOYMENT.

Albany, N. Y., July 22.—Employment in New York state factories increased 2 per cent over June, according to reports received by the state department of labor from 1,514 representative manufacturers employing over 440,000 workers.

MAIL MEN WANT FACTS; WILL REPORT HOLD UPS

Washington, July 22.—While the press of the country is filled with wild stories of strikers' interference with the mail, not a single case of this kind has been reported to the federation of labor, which announces, says H. W. Strickland, industrial secretary of that organization. These workers man the railway mail cars.

In asking local officers to report any violence or interference exercised by the striking shopmen toward mail crews, mail cars or mail trains in active service, Mr. Strickland says:

"This does not refer to mail trains that may have been held up for various alleged reasons. Nor does it have reference to delays and failure to operate due to strikes, injunctions or other equipment, but only to direct interference with mail trains, mail cars in actual service.

"The reason that 'actual service' is used is because of the fact that cases have been reported where strikebreakers were being transported in 'dead head' mail cars for the purpose of giving them the protection which surrounds the mail. Doubtless, of course, a 'dead-head' mail car used in this manner is entitled to the same protection by the post office department.

"It is especially desired that great care be use in getting authentic information regarding any cases of violence or interference."

DISCUSS WAGE RATES.

Washington, July 22.—Does a post office department wage report foreshadow attempts to modify postal clerks' rates which they have secured after long delay?

The report was made to the postmaster general by the comptroller and is based on a study which also includes the significant statement that wage increases of approximately one-fourth of the postal revenues. The report cites the specific action of congress authorizing relief to these workers. To emphasize this allowance for wages, it estimates that $450,000,000 has been spent in this manner.

Nothing is said of the fact that these employes worked for 10 years without wage increases, and in the face of steadily and rapidly mounting living costs. Neither is reference made to the scandalously unjustifiable attacks of employes by the department during this period of the public fulminations of Burleson against employes' efforts to secure relief.

DISCUSS COMMUNISM.

London, England, July 22.—When the British labor party was discussing communism, at its recent conference in Edinburgh, Frank Hodges, secretary of the miners' federation, reminded the delegates of the differences between which certain sections of the labor movement are prepared to become the slaves of Moscow, while they would resent any kind of perfidon from socialism at home.

The conference, by an overwhelming vote, refused to admit the communist party.

Opponents of the plan declared that some persons are making believe that the trade union program and the communist program can be reconciled.

"DOCK" TEXTILE WORKERS.

Gastonia, N. C., July 22.—At a meeting of organized textile workers of North and South Carolina, it was decided to issue a call for workers on the slightest pretext. One mill, which manufactures gingham, is making enormous profits because of market conditions. To block its way, through the call, the "docking" system to decrease wages. As this holdup is against the law, the textile workers have arranged to secure indictments against these mill owners.

REJECT FORD'S OFFER.

Washington, July 22.—By a vote of 9 to 7 the senate committee on agriculture, rejected Henry Ford's offer for the lease and operation of the government power project at Muscle, Shoals.

Senator Norris, chairman of the committee, proposed operation of the plant by a government-controlled corporation, but this was rejected by a vote of 9 to 8.

Rail Strike Must Not Be Compulsory-Labor Precedent

Despite declarations by high-placed politicians and other spokesmen for privilege, the Cummins-Esch law makes no provision for compulsory arbitration.

While this act is fearfully and wonderfully made, and has always been opposed by labor, only now has its friends dared to claim that the railroad labor board's wage awards can be enforced by government.

The men who make this claim show their treachery to labor by attempting to read into that law an intent that they nor their kind had the courage to hint at when the law was being considered.

It is no answer for serf advocates to talk of "the rights of the majority."

Human rights are no more sacred than the rights of minorities.

Neither numbers nor popular clamor nor manufactured public opinion can legalize defiance of the constitution.

While our government rests on majority rule, there are some things denied the majority. These are found in the constitution, and include the prohibition of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.

This prohibition of compulsory labor is intended to protect minorities. When it was placed in the constitution its advocates did not say its enforcement was subject to the convenience or whims of majorities, now referred to by present-day autocrats as "the rights of the public."

The combined forces of special privilege—their jurists, their sophists and their agents—cannot justify the use of government to hold the workers to their jobs against their will.

If government can enforce this condition, slavery is a fact, regardless of the tinsel used to gloss this word.

To say that workers will be permitted to quit as individuals means that they can only quit as the employers dictate, and cannot join in such numbers as to force grievances.

They are given the shadow of liberty, but not the substance.

Men are not of themselves or they are not. A middle ground on this proposition is impossible.

Liberty does not tolerate double standards. Principle does not permit of dilution or amendment, a fact that is ignored by politicians now engaged in the conflict.

Men can be held to their tasks or they can not. The constitution says they can not, except as punishment for crime.

There are no other exceptions, though editorial scribblers and press agents, who pose as heaven-directed oracles, advance this astounding theory in many attractive formats.

"The public can be blind to its duties as citizens while workers are forced to accept injustices, but if the workers strike and the public is inconvenienced, a loud wail about 'the rights of the public' will result in jailing the more active strikers.

While this philosophy is satisfactory to industrial autocrats who want trade unions impotent to improve conditions, the public must realize that the best way to hold men to their jobs is to abandon force and assure them conditions that their worth and importance to society merit.

The constitution says there must not be involuntary servitude. That statement is as clear as the English language can make it. It bars not one measure, but all measures, that would force men to their tasks.

It applies to the slave holders' chain as it does to any interpretation that would put men on a law by men who are attempting to "bluff" the American people into ignoring one of their most precious guarantees.

These men show their milk-and-water concept of liberty when they think their hue and cry will force the men and women of labor to accept their theory that a public board can set wages and that this award can be enforced by all the power of government.

America is free.

And it will so remain!

Oil Trust On Job Stronger Than Ever

Washington, July 22.—Standard oil interests is perfecting a stranglehold on the entire country, declared Joe Eastman, federal commissioner, in report to congress, which shows that this great "trust" is held by United States supreme court, is still doing business.

This court's decree the different Standard companies are, for legal purposes, "supposed to be competitors of each other," but there is, "as is generally known, an interlocking directorate between the various organizations which has perpetuated the very monopoly [sic] which the Sherman act sought to terminate," says the commission.

The report asserts that "the producer of crude, petroleum and the transportation of crude by the agency of the Standard, which perfected its monopoly of Montana, Wyoming and adjacent Rocky mountain states in 1920 and 1921, and that a strangle hold is also apparently being taken by Standard on the whole country.

"The conditions in other sections of the country," says the report, "are not radically different from those in the Rocky mountain region. Today the entire country is divided into 11 Standard districts, marketing territories, in which a Standard marketing company is the controlling factor and in which there is no real competition between the Standard units."

The commission recommends that congress pass a law prohibiting common stock ownership in corporations which have been members of a combination dissolved under the Sherman anti-trust law.

MONOPOLY IS SCORED.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 22.—Monopolistic control of industry threatens overcapitalization, the greatest cause of present "industrial disease" declared Senator La Follette in a speech here last night. He said predatory wealth in this country has created artificial conditions and dominates congress.

To overcome monopoly he proposes that the government take back control of natural resources and maintain a strict supervision of the manufactures an equal opportunity. He said the government could coin billions daily, is about to be sold to private individuals "for a few cents on the dollar."

AWAKE IN NORTHWEST.

Bremerton, Wash., July 22.—This state will be swept from end to end by a wave of progressivism at the fall elections, declared President Ehrlich in opening address to the state federation of labor convention.

Delegates to the labor movement to carefully map out its tactics to meet present political conditions. The unionist declared that the people have neglected their rights and liberties, which has given the ultra-reactionaries are in the saddle, to the detriment of labor and other progressive citizens.

BIG TELEPHONE PROFITS.

New York, July 22.—For the first six months of this year the New York Telephone company, a Bell company announces a profit of $22,364,121, after all charges and taxes have been paid. This is the same figure as last year except that $100,000,000 additional capital stock was issued during that period. The percentage of profit is thus kept at a reasonable level by the economic expedient of increasing capital.

CANTALOUPES ROT.

Phoenix, Ariz., July 22.—Millions of cantaloupes are rotting in the fields in this state because of a lack of market. Trade unionists are sending business men who aided the wage reduction campaign of copper barons how they like the reduced purchasing power of the workers.

A. F. of L. Leads Organized Labor of World

New York, July 22.—The A. F. of L. will be proud of its record as a trade union, says D. N. Shub, writing in Justice, official magazine of the "international Ladies' Garment Workers' union, on "Is the A. F. of L. Reactionary?"

"The 'reactionary' charge," he says, "are certainly more militant than the unions of America, but the labor organizations in this country are doubtless, in better fighting trim than the unions in most countries in Europe—which means that they are better prepared to carry out the principles for which they were organized. And when one speaks of the 'decline' in American labor movement from this point of view, one cannot help condemn as mere phrase-mongering. Those of us who consider the A. F. of L. as a 'nest of reaction' and Gompers as the reactionary in chief—

"The A. F. of L. as a trade union organization need hardly not be ashamed of its record as compared with the record of unions in other countries. Quite the contrary. It has a right to be proud of its achievements, and Gompers as the leading spirit of the federation, has more than anyone else, contributed to the progress of the American labor movement.

"It is ridiculous to hear some of our home-spun 'left' socialists (not Russian) wax indignant over the fact that our radical delegates to the Moscow convention 'kiss Gompers' and his 'machine' rather than for Foster.

"The critics of Gompers point to the fact that he is also an opponent of industrial unionism and that he consciously fosters and upholds the guild spirit in the American trade union movement. This is true, but with the amalgamation of various crafts into great industrial unions that is now the order of the day employing interests with greater success.

"This charge is wholly unfounded, as Gompers shows in one of the current issues of the American Federationist, in an article on Foster. The federation has worked loyally in the past and will be glad to bring about a combination of various craft unions in the steel industry, but only whenever such a combination was not effected it was not because the leaders were afraid to do it, but because the rank and file of the membership rejected such an amalgamation.

"Gompers is avowedly for such combinations, but he is opposed to forcing reforms of this kind upon any of the unions affiliated with the federation."

Unionists Defeat Noisy Communists

New York, July 22.—Communists and members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union had a head-on collision over the acceptance of a wage agreement negotiated by officials of the union. The latter were sustained by a vote of 21,905 to 1,975. It declared in favor of justice of abuse and attacks on President Schlesinger the vote secured by the revolutionaries exaggerated their power.

The fight between the two forces is of interest to the trade union movement because of the methods employed by the communists who established a publication for slander and noises. Three newspapers were published in connection with three languages maintained a stream of abuse against President Schlesinger, who "charged with every crime on the calendar. The trade unionists, backed by signing this agreement, is, in many respects, far superior to the agreement it replaces. But the communists were not rooting for facts.

The fight against the agreement was directed from forces outside the union—by "agents of foreign lands," as the leadership of the shop "crafts by a referendum vote.

The opposition should be directed at the membership at large, as he is only our paid servant.

It is stated further states that Jewell has even dared to challenge the correctness of the board's decision, charging it with nothing less than a tool of special interests. We wish to remind Brother Jewell of Labor's challenge to the board, and feel that no greater proof is needed than the many unjust decisions that have been issued against the railroad workers."

LAW'S CURIOUS WAYS.

Birmingham, Ala., July 22.—"When the railroad managers ignored the United States railroad labor board when the A., B. & A. railroad refused to abide by the decision of the board, the government didn't have a word to say" declares the Southern Labor Review.

"Now the railroad workers refuse to go back to work because of action by the labor board and they are told they are defying the government.

"Can anyone explain why this law does not work both ways?"

ANTIS HAVE FAILED.

Charleston, W. Va., July 22.—"Organized employers and their lawless henchmen have failed, have failed to disrupt and destroy the trade union movement," says John Laughlin, secretary of West Virginia Federationist.

"Their latest progress made in the establishment of the anti-union shop is due to the workers' inherent weakness and fear and determination to hold their lines even when starvation and other conditions caused by widespread unemployment."

RICH STOCK DIVIDENDS.

New York, July 22.—Profits of the Pennsylvania steel works company are so huge that a 200 per cent stock dividend has been declared. This increases the company's capitalization from $42,000,000 to $84,000,000. The Baldwin locomotive works owns this concern.

CHECK WAGE CUTS.

Detroit, Mich., July 22.—Officers of the Stove Mounters' International union report that affiliates in St. Louis and Belleville, Ill., have checked wage reductions.

FIGHT BALLOT DEBAUCHERS.

Charleston, W. Va., July 22.—The central labor union is behind a movement to prevent corruption of the election conduct of ward heelers at the forthcoming primary elections. The union has given notice to all interests that would wreck organized labor. One local newspaper, which has always been at the beck and call of anti-unionists, made this statement in its issue of July 17, 1922, and which is now being used by the trade unionists in their clean-up campaign:

"The disgraceful campaign of election has been held in West Virginia for the selection of judges and election of 1920. The prodigal, unlawful and scandalous expenditures of money in that campaign were unusual proportions. Votes were bought by thousands. Hundreds of them in the city of Charleston, the state capital, were bought and paid for in the open view of passers-by in the streets."

BIG GASOLINE STOCKS.

Washington, July 22.—Gasoline reserve stocks at the present time are the largest in the history of the country. On July 1, 1922 there were 54,322,000 gallons, or 26 per cent more than for the same date last year, and 36 per cent more than for the same period in 1920. During the first quarter of this year, with record stocks on hand, the retail price for gasoline increased 3 to 5 cents a gallon. It is stated that an addition of 1 cent a gallon means an extra $50,000,000 for motorists alone.

44-HOUR WEEK GAINS.

Indianapolis, July 22.—In its latest bulletin the International Typographical union announces that 512 typographical unions have established the 44-hour week in their jurisdictions, representing a membership of approximately 42,000, which together with eight mailers' unions, with a membership of 2,000, which have established the 44-hour week, makes a total of 520 I. T. U. affiliated unions having established 44,000 of 42,728 operating under the 44-hour banner.

REJECT LOW-WAGE PLEA.

Seattle, July 22.—The school board rejected the plea of an anti-trade union firm of contractors to cut wages of painters employed on school buildings.

MANY MINERS EVICTED.

Uniontown, Pa., July 22.—There has been more than 4,500 evictions of miners in this coke region since April 1, when the miners' strike started.

MAY PROBE CAR STRIKE.

New York, July 22.—Organized labor may request that strike expenditures of the Brooklyn rapid transit company, two years ago, be investigated.

Peter J. Brady, chairman of the committee on reduction of the state federation of labor, has made public some astounding expenditures of the company during the strike.

Payments to strikebreakers and bonuses to employes who deserted their unions amounted to $1,650,000, the cost of strikebreakers' meals $1,000,000. Other levies on the company's operating receipts were: Furnishing uniforms to strikebreakers, $246,000; bonuses to employes who did not go on strike, $296,000. Over 2,000 men were worked on the city-owned lines, they were allowed two days' pay from the revenues of the system.

Cigarettes and tobacco furnished to strikebreakers cost $2,500. Half a dozen concerns, which supplied strikebreakers, received large sums from the company.

MAKING MERCHANTS SELL.

Topeka, Kan., July 22.—Governor Allen's "can't-strike" law being used to enforce its logical conclusion, and is now used against merchants who refuse to sell to railroad strikebreakers. It is stated that Adjutant General Martin, who is in control of the state troops at Parsons, has announced that any merchant who refuses to sell goods to men employed at the railroad shops will have his store closed by the troops and will be permitted to do business. When the Allen law was being discussed through the legislature it was amid a whirlwind of manufactured public opinion, labor warned business men that the act was a two-edged sword.

TO PROBE LOW INTEREST.

London, England, July 22.—The league of democracy, at its Edinburgh conference, that its officials inquire into the question of low rate of interest to government bondholders. The resolution declared that "the human needs of the workers of this country, and of their wives and children, should be satisfied in priority to the claims of the bondholders."

"In answer to the claim that the restrictions involved a breach of contract, the reply was made: "Was there any contract made with the workers during the war that had been kept?"

WESTERN UNION PROSPERS.

New York, July 22.—Prosperity continues to smile on the Western Union telegraph company, according to its report for May, just issued.

Why Miners Rejected President's Plan

Washington, July 22.—Miners rejected President Harding's so-called "arbitration" plan to end the strike because they did not want to sign a blank check.

The plan proposed that both sides would appoint three members of a commission and the president would appoint five. The commission's decisions would be final and binding.

The "joker" in the proposal, however, is found in the fact that there is no limit to what the commission could pass upon and the further fact that the miners were called upon to bind their entire membership to the award, which would only apply to those coal owners who were present at conferences with the president and some of his cabinet officials. In their reply to the president, the miners declared that this was "manifestly unfair."

Under the plan, the commission could set aside the check-off and the miners would have to accept. The commission could wander off into any path they saw fit and pass upon anything and many of the miners that have been enforces for years.

The miners attempted to have the limits in the commission defined, but they failed.

More than 90,000 miners have joined the union since April 1, when the strike started. These would not be included in the commission's award, because their employers were not parties to the conference. About 200,000 other miners are similarly effected.

The proposition is so jug-handled that the bitterest foes of the miners have maintained a discreet silence over their refusal to accept it. .

OPPOSE PRIVATE AGENCIES.

Ottawa, Ontario, July 22.—Abolition of private employment agencies was again called for in resolutions adopted at the fourth annual meeting of the employment service council of Canada.

It was declared that while unemployment in Canada is not nearly so acute as in some countries, conditions which this country will face next winter "is likely to be such as demand now the earnest consideration of all public bodies and to warrant the immediate determination of policies adequate to cope with any situation which may arise."

It was declared that the control of labor conditions and unemployment is the concern of all and imposes a definite obligation upon all employers as citizens and in their various organizations, and upon the general public.

HOW TO SETTLE STRIKES.

New York, July 22.—"The time to deal with the coal strike," says the New York World, "was before it began, before the operators had determined their intention of breaking their pledge to confer with the miners on a central scale and when the miners announced their intention of striking in retaliation.

"Instead of acting at once, the administration took the attitude that since winter was a long way off the public could manage to get along without union coal for a few months.

"The best time to deal with the railroad strike was also before it began, before the railroad labor board decided to defiate railroad labor without counting the probable cost in interrupted service. Before the board had its way unchecked and the strikes is on, the time to deal with it is at once, and the way to deal with it is to notify the railway executives who have placed themselves in revolt as respectful servants of the railroad labor board to discuss its decisions, that public welfare is prejudiced. The railroad managers would not dare refuse to confer if they were talking in behalf of an administration that knew when it was defied."

HIRE CHINESE SEAMEN.

Seattle, July 22.—Local trade unionists are wondering how sincere the United States shipping board is in its claims for an American merchant marine. This question is asked because one of the board's agents, Frank Waterhouse, persons—operated by the Admiral line is now engaged in shipping seamen, with Chinese unable to speak the English language in the straits of Juan de Fuca, Western, but against the government.

The shop men laugh at Mr. Titcombe's claim that after only six months age he reduced wages of the shop employes and declared at that time his company was not a party to any United States railroad labor board decisions.

TERRORISM FAILS.

Newport, Ky., July 22.—Terrorism inaugurated by the Newport rolling mill company has failed to drive organized steel workers back to work under open shop conditions.

The company has given up its Kentucky charter and has been chartered by the state of Delaware, thus coming within the jurisdiction of the federal courts. Local and state martial law, denial of free speech and injunctions are some of the methods that have failed to destroy the strikers' solidarity.

GOOD BEEF AT 12 CENTS.

New York, July 22.—Argentina beef can be placed on the American market for 12 cents a pound, with a profit to the seller, it was declared Joseph H. Davis, banker, on his return from the South American country.

"They are killing cattle in the Argentine merely for the sake of the hides," he said. "Meat prices are amazing to Americans, the best beef selling for 7 cents a pound. A cow brings $2 in American money. Sheep sell for $1 a head."

SUBSIDY "DEFENSE" PROVES BOOMERANG

Washington, July 22.—Chairman Lasker's attempt to prove that nations build their merchant marine by subsidy has proven a boomerang and the pamphlet is now being used by opponents of the ship subsidy bill.

The shipping board issued instructions that a study of subsidies and merchant marine be made. Chairman Lasker had the review printed and circulated, and then he discovered that it sustained his opponents.

This awkward situation was referred on the floor of the house by Congressman Hardy, a leader of the subsidy opponents.

"I really think Mr. Lasker had not read it when he transmitted it, because it is an historical refutation of the subsidy advocates. advocates that Great Britain and other great countries have built their merchant shipping by either subsidy or ocean mail pay.

"It is a pamphlet of 44 pages. Those of us opposed to this bill caused it to be inserted in the hearings, where it appears on page 67.

"This report was like a bucket of cold water on the feverish advocates of subsidy. Mr. Lasker, however, was equal to the occasion. He practically suppressed or withdrew this report and had him another one made to order which would suit him. I have not read this latter report, but feel sure it meets Mr. Lasker's demands as the arguments for subsidy.

"Reading the first report, I think one would conclude that the authors of it wanted to help the subsidy cause. They would not sacrifice historical truth and facts. The second report seems completely the work of special pleaders, from extracts I have read."

MANAGER HAS NERVE.

Phoenix, Ariz., July 22.—The serve of railroad managers is illustrated by H. B. Tiernon, president of the Arizona Eastern railroad, who announced in the local press that the company would not sacrifice historical truth and facts. The second report seems completely the work of special pleaders, from extracts I have read."

TERRORISM FAILS.

Newport, Ky., July 22.—Terrorism inaugurated by the Newport rolling mill company has failed to drive organized steel workers back to work under open shop conditions.

The company has given up its Kentucky charter and has been chartered by the state of Delaware, thus coming within the jurisdiction of the federal courts. Local and state martial law, denial of free speech and injunctions are some of the methods that have failed to destroy the strikers' solidarity.

GOOD BEEF AT 12 CENTS.

New York, July 22.—Argentina beef can be placed on the American market for 12 cents a pound, with a profit to the seller, it was declared Joseph H. Davis, banker, on his return from the South American country.

"They are killing cattle in the Argentine merely for the sake of the hides," he said. "Meat prices are amazing to Americans, the best beef selling for 7 cents a pound. A cow brings $2 in American money. Sheep sell for $1 a head."

PHOTO ENGRAVERS TO MEET.

Chicago, July 22.—The International Photo Engravers' union, will hold its annual convention in this city, beginning Monday, Aug. 21.

MILL WORKERS UNITE.

Seattle, July 22.—Cereal and flour mill workers in this city have reorganized.